## OPENING OF CIVIL WAR.

## Immense Excitement in Charleston.

Arrival of Lieut. Talbot at Charleston with Despatches for Major Anderson.

The Lieutenant Not Allowed to Go to Fort Sumter.

RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

The Determination of the Government to Throw Supplies Into Fort Sumter.

MAP OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

EXETCH OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The Final Departure of the Transport Illinois.

Object of the Special Envoy to Montgomery.

Supplies to be Thrown Into Pickens and Sumber at All Hazards.

Special Message of Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

President Lincoln Anticipates an Attack on Washington.

Troops to be Ready in Penusylvania for Immediate Service.

More Vessels of War Ordered Into Active Service,

mayal preparations here in the North, and especially in our cun city, and the subsequent despatch of war vessels and troops from this port for the South, has impressed everybody with the bettef that Lincoln and his Cabine have at last resolved upon immediate and extreme mea, sures in their attempt to create public confidence, which into power. How far these apparent energetic measures will conduce towards effecting the desired object, or to wards a settlement of the present questions that distract his disintegrated Union, is to as entirely problematical One fact appears more bold than any other, that we appear hastening as fast as events can carry us towards a bloody and useless civil war, which will not settle the great ques tions now involved, but rather exasperate hostility be

Iwecu the two great sections of the country, and remove still further any hope of a fraternal reconciliation of the policical affairs of the country. It all the great preparations which have fallen under our notice for the past few days are recognized a desire on the part of the govern ment officials to impart a dignity to the movements while unwilling to give the public any detailed informablen, pro or con. Probably this hubbub and bombast was gotten up for effect, so as to create a little sympathy or the government among the Wall street money bags military mind, on the contrary, all great outfitting of war vessels and troops have wholly devoid of that unity, coolness and deliberation necessary to crown any considerable military plan with success. . The fitting out at this pert saels were at first veiled in mystery, but the veil is being removed, as our intelligence yesterday from ion stated that General Beauregard had refused to allow Captain Talbot, bearer of despatches from President Sunter, coupled with other intelligence, evidently points the destination of this expedition to Charleston. view of these facts we give in to-day's paper a full and

seecinct report of Charleston and its defences, with a map of the harbor and its approaches. PORT SUMTER.

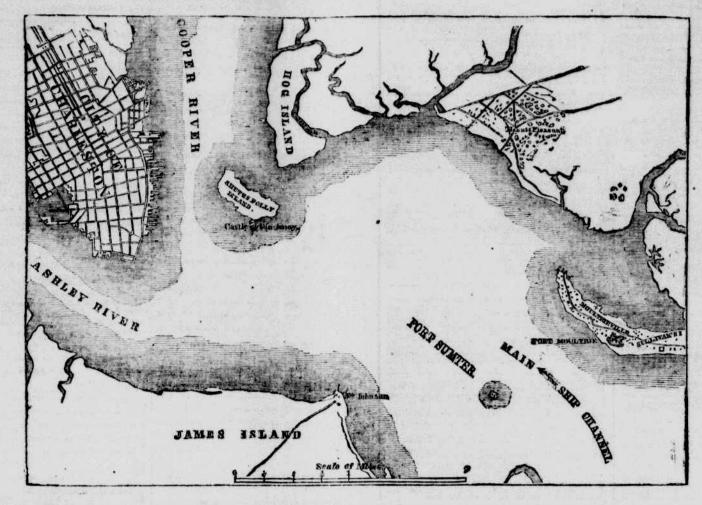
Fort Sumter is a modern truncated pentagonal fort, built upon an artificial island at the mouth of Charleston harbor, three and three-eights miles from the city of Charleston. The island has for its base a sand an i much bank, with a superstructure, if we may so term it, of the refuse chips from several Northern granite quarries. Thes. rocks are firmly embedded in the sand, and upon them th present fortification is reared. The island itself cost a million of dollars, and was ten years in construc sion. The fortification cost another half a million dollars and at the time of its occupancy by Major Anderson wa so nearly completed as to admit the introduction of its armament. The walls are of solid brick and concrete n asonry, built close to the edge of the water, and with out a berm. They are sixty feet high, and are pierced for three tiers of guns on the north, east and west exterior sides. Its weakest point is on the south side, of which the masonry is not only weaker than that of the other sides, but it is not protected by any flank fire, which would sweep the wharf. Ones lauded an entrance may, at the present state of the construc tion, be easily made: for the blinds of the lower embra-sures, though six inches in thickness, may yet be easily blown away, and even if this was impossible, scalin adders can reach those of the second tier, which are no protected in this manner. The work is designed for an of all calibres. Two tiers of the guns are under bomb proof casemates, and the third or upper tier open, er, in military parlance, en barbette; the lower tie for forty-two pounder paixhan guns; the second solid or hollow shot, and the upper tier for mortan and twenty-four pound gids. The full armament of the fort, however, had not arrived there when Major Ander son took possession; but since its occupancy by the pre-sent garrison no efforts have been spared to place the evallable guns and placing them in salient points. As we before remarked, the full armament of the fort is not in position, as only seventy-five of the one hundred and forty guns required for it are now mounted. Elever paixhan guns are among that number, nine of them and the other two pointing towards Castle Pinckney which is well out of range. Some of the columbiads, the are not mounted. Four of the thirty two pounder bar-bette guns are on pivot carriages, which gives them the entire range of the horizon, and others have a horizontal sweep of tire of 380 degrees. In addition to these weightier preparations for defence, the walls are pierced every where for muskets, of which there are endless number. ready and loaded. The magazine contains seven hundreder and shells for one year's siege, and a large amount of miscellaneous artillery stores. The garrison is amply supplied with water from artificial wells, which are sup plied by the frequent showers of rain. In a defensiv or strategical point of view, Fort Sumter radiates the Charicaten, and has a full sweep of range in its rear or city side. The fort is somelently out of range from a

for breaching it from that source may be put

at rest unless by guns of superior ealibre. The mix mum range of the guns from Sounter is three in Joy, set

## THE CITY OF CHARLESTON AND ITS DEFENCES.

Plan of the Harbor, Showing Fort Sumter and Other Forts, the City and Suburbs.



war garrison of the fort is six hundred men, but only seventy-nine of that number are within its wails, with the lab rers-109 all sold.

		Regiment	Original En-	Born
Names.	Rank.	or Jorgan	Service.	tr.
R. Anders n	Majer	let Art'y		
Abner Deubleday	Captum	lat Art'y.		N. Y.
Trumas Seyn our Theodore Taibot.		Ist Art'y		
Jeff. C. I avis	1st Lieut	int Art'y.	June 17, 1848	Ind.
J. N. Hell J. G. Foster		Engin re.		
	1st a lent.	Engin re.		
Officers				1
Artilleris's		*********		bi
Laborers		**********		3
Total				109
		SECOND PROPERTY.		MADE

The embrasures for musketry on the side of the work exposed to the fire of the batter es of Cummings' Point and Fort Johnson have been filled with solid fingging. filled in with lead, and are now ball and bomb proof, add ing materially to the strength of the work. Incide, the magazine and hospital have been protected by atone traverses, and the parade cleared.

CUMMINGS' POINT IRON BATTERY.

The nearest land to Fort Sumter is Cummings Point. On this point is erected the celebrated railroad iron battery. It consists of a heavy framework of yellow pine logs. The roof is of the same material, over which dove-tailed bars of railroad iron of the T pattern are laid from top to bottom-all of which is riveted down in the most secure menner. On the front it presents an angle of about thirty degrees. There are three pertholes, which open and close with iron shutters of the heaviest description. When open, the muzzles of the columbiads fill up the space completely. The recoil of the gun enables the shutters to be closed instantly. It is asserted, on high military authority, that this inclined plane ill effectually resist guns of the heaviest calibre because no shot can strike it except at an obtuse angle, which would cause the ball to giance; second, because its this novel battery is equipped, bear on the south wall of five degrees. This is not, of course, considered favorable holed for musketry throughout its entire length, which of course, weakens it a great deal, the effect of shot yards, effect a breach within a reasonable time. The work is in charge of several companies of the regular Fort Sumter, this battery will prove quite formidable.

FORT JOHNSON. The present Fort Johnson is simply a huge sand battery erected on the site of old Fort Johnson of Revolutionary memory. It is one and one fourth miles from Fort Sum ned by two companies of regular artillery. The po-sition of this old fort, which is of the utmost importance as a connecting point in the defence of the harbor, has been considered by the highest military authority as the key to all the defensive works in the harbor. Against Stone river, it must be considered an essential element of

principal entrance to Charleston harbor. It is opposite to and distant from Fort Sumter about one and a half miles. It is, more properly speaking, a huge water battery without any guns under cover. Its armament consists of outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone and filled with earth, making a solid wall fifteen or sixteen feet in thickness. This work has been much strengthened recently, and presents a saucy front to Fort Sumier It is now in command of Major Ripley, formerly of the

hundred experienced artillerists.

CASTLE PINCKNEY. Castle Pinckney is a small work, situated on the southern extremity of "Shute's Folly Island," between the Hog and Folly channels. Though in itself not a very considerable military work, yet, from its position, comit becomes of the utmost importance for it to be held by the State authorities. It is, in fact, the immediate out work of the city, useful to annoy an invading fleet should it pass the outer forts, and to render their landing very difficult, if not impossible. In its plan it presents to the south a semicircular face; the eastern and western faces are formed by the line of rampart following the direction of the tangent to the circular are at its extremity, and for a distance of twenty yards; the northern side is plain; at both the northeastern and northwestern angles are semicircular bastions, the outer extremities of the arcs being tangent respectively to the eastern and western sides of the fort, There are two rows of guns-the lower being in casemates (bombproof), the embrasures for which are about seven feet above low water mark, and the upper being en barbette. The height of the rampart is twenty, and the width thirty two feet. The width of the outer wall and of the parapet is six feet; the depth of the casemates is twenty feet, height ten; the diameter (cast and west) of the castle is one hundred and seventy feet. The en of the castle is one hundred and seven side of which trance is on the northern side, on either side of which are the officers' and privates' questors, messroom, &q. The ascent to the barbette is made on the northeaste and northwestern corners of the terre paralepleis. In the centre of the latter is the furnace for heating shot. Around the foot of the scarp wall is a break water, about twelve feet in width, horizontalis, which has its western side extended in a tangent direction to the scuth, to form the landing. The landing is protected by the fire of several guns sweeping its length. The armement of this castle consists of about twenty are pieces, 24 and 32 prunders, a few seasonst mortars and six columbiads—the latter not being mounted. In the magazine is a sufficiency of ammunition, including for accomple firing, sufficient to ball a yound, the distance, and por loaded shell. This work has been of late por in

would require to be reduced one half of that figure. The | as thorough repair as possible. Owing to the want of ventilistic n and the reverboration of the sound in an enuscloss, and the occupants would be obliged to resort entirely to the barbette gone and mortage. In this case the exposure to the enemies' chreet shot would not be great, for the parapet is higher than the hulks of most ships, and much higher than the adjoining shore. As to its importance, although, if we possessed forts Sumter and Moultrie, it would be of comparatively little use, yet if an enemy possessed it, its proximity to the city ould camble the garrison to damage Charleston seriously. THE IRON PLOATING BATTERY.

This is a novel war machine designed for harbor opera-tions, and is at present anchored near Castle Pinckney. It is constructed of palmetto logs, sheathed with plate iron, and is supposed to be impregnable against shot. It is embrasured for and mounts four guns of heavy calibre. It requires sixty men to operate it. The first impression on seeing this machine is that of immense solidity The outer or gun side is covered with six plates of iron—two of them of the T railroad pattern, placed horizontally, and the other four boltec one over thee other, in the strongest manner, and running ertically. The wall of the gun side is full four feet thick, constructed of that peculiar palmette wood so full of fibrous material that sixty-four pounders In nineteen open chambers, on the port side of the deak we found a profusion of shet-thirty-four pounders while just beyond them is an immense pile of sand bage, which protect an overhanging roof, under which is to be placed the hospital. This also protects the magazines (three in number), under which is the hold proper. There are six entrances to the bold, which will contain, is kept in place by four heavy wedges, driven down by a species of ram, which will hold it fast, and prevent any swaying around by the tide.

OTREE WORKS. There are other works at Hadril's Point, Mount Pleasant, Stone, Morris Island, and fronting the entrance of Charleston harbor, which are constructed of palmetto logs and sand. They are all fully manned for action THE EXACT DISTANCES OF THE PORTS.

Fort Sumter is three and three eights miles from trie, three fourths of a mile from Cummings' Point, one and three-eighths mile from Fort Johnson, and two and five-eighths miles from Castle Pinckney. The city of Charleston is entirely out of the range of the guns of STONO INLET.

Stone Point is a portion of Morris Iskund, facing the see coast. Stone lalet is about two leagues from the south channel of Charlestop. Between them lie two islands. viz -- Morris Island, on which the light house stands, and Coffin Island. In Stone Inlet there are nine or ten feet of water at low tide, but blockaded in 1775, when it was visited by British vessels In a stragetical point of view the landing of United States troops at Stone Point would appear to be for the purpose of getting in the rear of the Morris Island but teries, which now guard the sea approaches to Charleston. On Morris Island the Confederate States forces are pretty numerous, and if an attempt to land troops will be short and bloody. At our last accounts in regard to Stone Point, General Bauregard had ordered an immense battery to be erected at the very place where it is alleged the United States troops will attempt to land. A sabsequent report stated that several large guns were in transitu from Castle Pihckny to that Point.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TROOPS NEAR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Brigadier General P. T. G. Beauregard.

Colonel R. W. Gibbes, Surgeon General, Mayor W. H. Whitney, Engineer in Chief. Colonel S. R. Gist, Adjutant General, Colonel L. M. Batch, Quartermaster General, Captain W. R. Boggs, Aid de Camp. Captain W. R. Boggs, Aid-de Camp.

REGIMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

First regiment of artitlery, Colonel E. B. Lock, composed of four-companies — No. Mem.

1. Washington-artitlery, Captain Walter — No. Mem.

2. Lafayette-few tillery, Captain Pope. 80

2. Marioff-Ethlery, Captain Pope. 55

4. German Artiflery, Captain Wagner 100 Total.

First regiment of Riffes, Colonel J. J. Pettigres 270

or clines, Colone J. J. Pettigrew
Seed of seven companies :— No.
Washington Light infantry, Captain Simonton.
German Riffemen, Captain Smail.
German Light infantry, Captain Pinckney
Monitrie Guard, Capt. Palmer.
Meagher Guard, Capt. McCradey.
Charleston Zouaves, Capt. Hilborn.
Vigiant Riffes, Capt. Tupper. 565 Company A, Capt. Bavay
Company B, Capt. Herbert
O mpany C, Capt. Boyla.
Company D, Capt. Corneff.

Cacet Riflemen, Capt. Fliett ....

OTHER CORPS NOT REGIMENTALLY DESIGNATED Companies.

Edgeheid (Geo.) Rifles, Capt. Cicere Adams.
Calhoun Guard, Capt. John B. Benzer.
Artillery Company. Capt. Jehn B. Galibe.
sumter Guard, Capt. John Russell.
sumter Volumieers, Capt. Jehn B. Galibe.
sumter Volumieers, Capt. J. S. Richardson.
Charleston Riflemen., Capt. J. A. Bake.
Marion Volumieers, Capt. M. B. Stanley.
Barlington Guard, Capt. F. F. Warley.
Richiand Riflemen. Capt. Radeinfe.
Saluda Guard. Capt. W. Montrie.
Montgomery Blues (of Geo.).
Abbeville Guard. Capt. James Perrin.
Cherokee Pond Minute Men. Capt. Merriweather.
Governor's Guard, Capt. W. H. Chason.
Columbia Volunteers, Capt. D. B. Mairer
Columbia Volunteers, Capt. D. J. Green.
Rhett Guard, Capt. W. Walker.
Phenx Rifles. RECAPITULATION.

First regiment artillery, Colonel Lock......

First regiment rifles, Colonel J. J. Pettigrow.....

First batashon Charleston riflemen...

Sev nicenth regiment of infantry, Col. Cunningham...

Mounted commandes...

OTHER CORPS NOT REGIMENTALLY DESIGNATED. Me

one regiment of artillery and one squadron of enlisted men, comprising the regular troops of the State, which make the aggregate number of troops now under arms

THE REAL STRUGGLE.

Morrili tariff of the North has to meet a revenue tariff of the Confederate States. Already have we observed the effect upon European nations, and yet they are an ignarant and nearly as prejudiced against us as the people of the North Commercial and manufacturing interests have developed the friendly feelings so soon manifested. And when, in addition to the exaction of duties agreeably moderate from the rest of the world, the Confederate States impose prohibitory duties upon importations from unfriendly neighbors north of Muson and Dixon's line, the same converting influence will establish itself in the minds and hearts of the foreigners near as we have beheld werking upon those start of Palpable, pressing interest will overcome abstract theories about African privileges, will smooth down ruffied arrogance, and cool even the gery desire for a war of arms, if it existed. In f we years from this time the North, sorry for itself under the directions effects of this war of policy which not only must bring it the saarp competition with the starving labor, abounding capital and great enterprise of European nations, but actually put it at a positive said insuperable disadvantage, the North will be glad to gain the attitude of a friendly Power by noking terms with the Confederate States. We only fear that some of them will not be content to embrace us. It will be unnecessary to sake Philadelphia, New York and Beston with Southern troops, and will be much observed.

THE BOGUS LETTER FROM FORT SUMTER. THE BOGUS LETTER FROM FORT SUMTER.

(From the Rochester Linion, April 8)

The Buttalo Commercial of the 4th instant contains a letter purporting to have been written by a private nan ed McNeil in Fort Sumter. It is addressed to Froormaster Morse, of Buttalo; and it states there are four moreths' provisions in the fort; intimates that there is a much larger number of men there than outsiders suppose; and gives a most encouraging account of matters and things in general. The Commercial says "there is not a doubt as to the genuineness of the letter;" and the endorsement thus given it has led to a telegraphic syncpsis of it being sent all over the country, and to its being published at length in many leading journals. Now we have the best authority, to wit, the writer of the tetter, for pronouncing it a pure fiction from beginning to end. The writer says in extenuation of his folly, that he had to idea of "selling" anybody but the person to whom it was addressed.

INTERESTING FROM VIRGINIA.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE

RICHMOND, Va., April 6, 1861.
The Present Attitude of Virginia—How Long is She to Remoin in the Union - The Union Men in the Commention Endeavoring to Escape from the Rising Tide of Revolu-The cord which binds Virginia to the Union at this

moment is so slight as to need but the pressure of any

The cord which binds Virginia to the Union at this moment is so slight as to need but the pressure of any little emergency to snap it forever. It is fast yielding under the natural strain of Southern interest and Southern in the state of Southern in the southern in the state of Southern in the s

they are anxious to restore confidence by fixing her destiny at once where it seems inevitably to tend, and thus stay an agitation which can only protract the existing ramous suspense without materially retarding he issue. I can say now, with much confidence, founded upon close observation and experience in the progress of events in Virginia for some months past, that she is just as row's sun will rise. I care not what network of abstractions or ultimatums this Convention may weave in order

termined upon. It would undoubtedly effect a thorough and prempt union of the whole South, and do it within a shorter time than it would require the Virginia Convention.

There are in the Convention here some eight or ten black republicans from Northwestern Virginia, who in no event would consent to separation; but their policy of unqualified submission to black republican rule rather benefits the secession cause than otherwise. Men from Fastern Virginia, who have to associate with them from the necessity of their helding a negative position in common on all propositions tending to secession, are becoming disgusted with the association, and are seeking new allies. It is difficult to determine the classification of members on the Union side, differing widely as many of them do in degree; and some of the qualified secessionists, finding it difficult to keep up the line of distinction while voting in general with the black republican wing, have crossed the Rubicon and made common cause with the secessionists. This stampede will be more marked, I imagine, in a day or two, when the influence of an avowal made by Mr. John J. Jackson, the delegate from Wood county, that in no event would be join the Southern confederacy, begins to operate. The most submissive delegate in the Convention, means not to regard even that as an ultimatum embodied in the majority report; but the fact that Mr. Jackson, who leads the black republican few in the Convention, means not to regard even that as an ultimatum, will, I have no doubt, cause many to waive any further procedure and go in for immediate secession.

Botts is ruling the roast here in the way of federal appointments. People turn up their eyes in hely horror at the idee of John Minor Botts having the appointment—for he virtually has—of persons to federal edices in Virgina. This fact gives no slight impetus to the secession cause. There is a report that the Postmanter of this city, Colonel Bigger, is to be removed. I imagine his successor, if cae should be appointed, will consid

MUNITIONS OF WAR SENT FROM THE WA-TERTOWN ARSENAL.

(From the Boston Traveller, April 8.)

We understand that for a number of days pust a large quantity of munitions of war, consisting of bumbs, can-ten bails and other articles, have been despatched from the United States Arsenal at Watertown, Muss, to this city for shipment to the South. So great has been the demand for teams for this purpose that it is difficult, tot impossible, to hire a team for private business pur-poses within a mile or more of the arsenal.

GOCDS DUTY FREE.

The St. Louis Republican of the 23c ult. has the following:—Every day our importers of foreign merchandise are receiving, by way of New Orleans, very considerable quantities of goods, duty free. The goods are landed at the port of New Orleans; no Custom House notice is taken of them, no bonds are executed for the payment of duties on their arrival here, and on many articles the naving of one half the duty only would afford a handsome profit. If this thing is to become per manent there will be an entire revolution in the course of trade, and New York will suffer terribly. Our merchants have capital eacough to justify them in making their purchases in Europe and shipping to New Orleans, and in that city, because of the cilier ence in the tariff, goods can be bought cheaper than in New York. With these advantages we shall be able to sell cheaper than any other city in the valley of the Missisppi.

the present season.

We are pleased to learn, says the Georgia Forrester, the late cold weather did not seriously affect the fruit this section. Tender vegetables were killed, but the fruis unburt. The snow sterm which visited other plagare this part of the country the go by, and we luck excaped its chilling effects.

The wheat crop of northern Texas is represented unusually promising. A larger amount of land has be devoted to the crop than ever before, while the sea has been highly favorable.

LOUSIANA—The Thibedaux Union, of the 23d instant, says:—The weather of the past week has been fair but cool. We had a white frost in the early part of the week, but, fortunately, it was not heavy enough to do injury to be blossoms on the peach and other fruit trees, though it may have young and teneer plants. Our planters gran, however, many of them now engaged in pinning carnibe came looks well in this section, and prumises a good yield.

ITEMS FROM SOUTHERN JOURNALS.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONSUL APPOINTED.

The Columbus Sun says.—I. Jeff. Sherlock, Esq., the present United States Surveyor for the port of Omeionasi, has been tendered the position of Consul from the Southern confederacy for the Northwestern States, by President Davis, the office to be located at Cincinnati.

dent Davis, the office to be located at Cincinnati.

We find the following in the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, under date of March 31:—Governor Houston's agent passe: through here to-day on his way to New York to purchase arms. He says Houston's raising an army of two to two thousand in Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee, and with oppose the jurisdiction of the Confiderare States, but ultimately intends to invade Mexico. It is believed here that he is in secret correspondence with the Cabinet on the subject, and is acting in concert with their plans. President Javis may have work to do before long. TELEGRAPH TO PORT PULASEI.

iaying of the cable across the south channel.

THE WHOLISALE TRADE OF CHARLESTON.

The business men of Charleston are already beginning to reap the advantages of the independent position which the South has taken, in con equence of the reveal of the North to grant her constitutional rights. Becauses of all-hinds has increased at an amazing puce; customers are througing the city from all quarters of the South, and the indications are that Charleston is destined to become the commercial metropolis of the Confederate States. In dry goods and fancy goods the operations have been very large, and the purchasers, we are informed, are principally compreed of those who used to patronze New York. One house alone, the business of which herstofore was chiefly confined to Georgia, has soid heavy bills to merchants from Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas and Fexas, to shoes alone, the sales of the last two weeks have amounted to upwards of \$200,000.—Charleston Mercury, March 27.

THE DUEL NEAR PENSACOLA.

amounted to upwards of \$200,000.—Charleston Mercury, March 27.

THE DUEL NEAR PENSACOLA.

The fact of a duel at Fort McRae, Fla., between St. Clair Morgan, of Charleston, S. C., and a young Alabamian, named Storrs, late a midshipman in the United States Navy, has been noticed. The Mobile Tribune says.—It seems that on the might of the duel the young men, with a number of comquees, were off in a boat on a recommodisting party near Piet Fickens. Morgan, full of reckless daring, proposed that they should land uses under the walls of Pickens to make what discoveries they could; but Storrs objected, saying that it would expose them to almost certain canture, and the majority of the party sided with him. But Morgan, hot tempered and impatient, repreached storrs with timitity. A few words passed between them, and the boat put back to the main land. When they had disembarked, Storrs said to Morgan that he had intimated a doubt of his courage, and as they had right and the moon was abining brightly, be could prove it. Morgan responded to this proposition with alacriy. Twinty steps were paced off, and at the first fire Morgan fell dangerously wounded, the heavy boil of the Shurpe's rifle having entered his right proin and ranged through and out of the back part of the thigh. An unfortunate affair, indeed, but were two brave young men.

A PINE CHANCE FOR FOUCHE KENNEDY.

young men.

A PINE CHANCE FOR FOUCHE ERNNEDY.

The Savanrah Need has a telegraphic despatch stating that Commissioner John Forest in in this city perchasing and shipping fixed cartridges, &c., to the South.

At the sale loss week in absense commer, Ve, of neares belonging to the series of the sate Nethern Barkedain, here were about fitty sold at an average of about 5000. bere were about fitty sold at an average of about \$600. We will do talk, says the Mobile Ademice, about the organs and stripes." Now "bars" take the powe of the estripes," and we can harran for "the stars and oars." Long may they wave, if we are to have no better patton of barber. We are welling that the perminent government undo this item of the week of the provisional, and give us more graceful national ounting. Let us have the "Southern cross," to swear by in our oaths of patriotism and feelty.

the Mobile Adverticer ravs:—The expense of administrating the governmental stairs of that great liabel, the city and county of New York, was traile more tandow with a will carry the government of the country a outby through the year.

be New Orleans True Little describes the Localiana State Convention as made up of "the fittly drees of every leath one faction, from blear eyed federalism to raffian

the Natchez (Miss ) Conservance. Reflection upon the subject has led us to the extraord that it is hardly worth while to polish the prope of permanent constitution until it assess to not show her the people will be a unit of to rote upon it is the Massacippi Convention